

# The Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1882.

VOLUME XXX.-NUMBER 288.

## The Intelligencer.

Office No. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The First District Republican Congressional Convention has been called to meet at Clarksburg on the 30th day of this month.

Travelling mill on the Canonsburg, Pa., is nearly completed.

Work has been commenced on the Weston & Buckhannon railroad.

A colored people near the village of West Caldwell, Pa., hold a harvest home celebration at Wilson's Grove, near that village, on the 10th. They will be addressed by the Hon. Geo. W. Lawrence.

A Birmingham, Ala., letter in the Louisville Courier-Journal of Saturday says: "The Woodlands of Wheeling, W. Va., have established a new town in the district, which they call Wheeling. I am informed by Mr. Kelly that they are building two new farms and two plantations, and are going to build a mammoth mill and bolt mill, and also 500 houses for their employees."

THE VIRGINIA'S PROPORTION OF THE \$18,750,000 of the "Aetna," as the Cincinnati Enquirer dubs it, is \$272,000, divided as follows: The Big Kanawha, \$200,000; the Little Kanawha, \$31,000; the Elk \$21,000; and the Guyandotte \$20,000. This is exclusive of what the Ohio and Monongahela rivers obtain. The latter river gets \$25,000.

The Senate did not concur in the House resolution to adjourn on Saturday last. Both sides really desire to adjourn, as is shown by the fact that there is hardly a quorum present, very many of the members having gone home. But the Democrats want to prevent action on the Tax bill in the hope of making capital in the canvass, while the Republicans prefer hot weather at Washington to the stump. Hence their unwillingness to adjourn until action is had on that bill.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Clarksburg News, admits that Mr. Hewitt, whom Mr. Turner has quoted as an authority on his side of the tariff discussion in this paper, does contradict himself. It frankly acknowledges that "unfortunately or fortunately, as the case may be, Hewitt of 1882 is indubitably opposed to Hewitt of 1870." Very well. Now why should we take Mr. Hewitt of 1882 in preference to Mr. Hewitt of 1870, as long as he himself does not deny the soundness of the policy or principle laid down by him in 1870. He may be opposed to a policy such as he then contended would benefit the condition of the wage-worker in this country for reasons satisfactory to himself, but not at war with the correctness of the policy. Mr. Hewitt may now be so rich and all powerful as a manufacturer as to be willing to test his ability to cope with English manufacturers, provided he can get his labor cheap enough. He may be quite willing to see those who are not so strong as himself go to the wall. Our opinion is that Mr. Hewitt is a representative of the so-called free-trade sentiment that is creeping into the ranks of certain manufacturers in this country who contend that free trade will solve the labor question and other difficulties in their business. They have got to a point where they do not fear foreign so much as domestic competition. They see iron mills and cotton mills springing up in the South and the West, and they are acquiring towards these new industries pretty much the same feeling of jealousy that England is supposed to have long entertained towards all the manufacturing industries of this country. We are looking to this change of front as the next possible phase of the tariff question. The doctrines of free trade abroad now in the New England colleges. Mr. Hewitt knows that both labor and capital are getting more abundant in this country, and he may think that the time has now come, to lift the gates of the tariff and stop competition in our own country.

**Immense Shipments of Grain Expected.**  
BALTIMORE, August 5.—The amount of tonnage bound for this port at this time has not been equalled in the history of Baltimore within the recollection of the oldest merchant. There are now on the Atlantic traveling here, by steam and sail, the remarkably large fleet of eighty-one steamships, nine ships and 600 barrels, a total of 150 craft of every description. The number of steamships is particularly large, and there is much gratification expressed at this flattering evidence of the prosperity which will portend for the city of the Chesapeake. Of the steamship fleet, which will get in within the next few days, twenty-four are British, four German, one Spanish and one French. The Germans have seven of the nine ships, the other two sailing under the British flag. Of the bark fleet the British lead with 17, Italian 23, Norwegian 11, German 1, Austrian 4, American 1 and Dutch 1. The totals for the various countries represented in the fleet are British 43, Germans 13, Italian 23, American 11, French 1, Austrian 3, Spanish 1, Dutch 1, and 600 barrels, and one of these vessels is chartered, and will be on load grain for European ports. Their coming in consequence of a considerable increase in the grain trade of Baltimore, which was not unforeseen a month ago, when preparations for affording proper transportation facilities were made, with the result above indicated. A busy time may accordingly be anticipated in commercial circles for a month to come, and there is every reason to hope that the effects of the revival will be experienced throughout the winter.

**Gen. Warren's Condition.**  
NEWPORT, R. I., August 6.—Gen. Warren passed a comfortable day and was able to take nourishment. His friends, however, are extremely anxious and desirous that his condition be kept secret.

**Yellow Fever in Texas.**  
GALVESTON, August 6.—The schooner Henrietta remains under strict quarantine. The captain declines sailing until the vessel is cleared by the health officers. No yellow fever is reported by medical officers on board.

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## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### THE LAST THROES OF CONGRESS.

Senate Trying to Hold Together for the Revenue Bill—Exodus of Congressmen—Fears that a Quorum will Not Come to Time—Surveys in the States as Assured Part.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—There is much speculation as to what Congress will do to-morrow. A great many are of the opinion that the taking up of the revenue bill will involve both Houses to that extent that a prolonged stay will be made. A large number of members have departed for their homes, and it is exceedingly doubtful if there will be a quorum in the House to-morrow morning. Messrs. Kenna and Hoge are both away. The former went home with a manilla hammock under his arm, with the evident intention of resting from the arduous labor he has gone through. The latter carried with him his armor and scalping knife and will enter into the contest for re-election. Colonel Ben Wilson alone remains as representative of West Virginia interests here. He feels very independent and though being out of politics, yet he glories in the fact that he is the only one left here to tell the tale of the closing hours of the most protracted session of Congress ever held. Senator Camden has gone for good, and Senator Davis will return here if Congress continues in session after to-morrow. All signs point to a adjournment, and some say that if the disposition of Senators is to remain longer that Vice President Davis will take the reins in his own hands and proclaim, as he has done before, the Senate adjourned.

Col. Ben Wilson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Brown, and Miss Grace Lee, will go to Red Sulphur after the adjournment.

Sylvanus W. Hall, postmaster at Fairmont, W. Va., arrived today. He will consult with the Postoffice Department to-morrow.

The city already begins to look deserted. That portion of the sundry civil bill providing surveys in the States, passed both Houses. [Note.—This will be of great importance to West Virginia, inasmuch as her mineral and other natural resources will be heretofore brought through reports of these surveys, with the additional advantage of having the stamp of reliability. The benefits accruing to the State through this source were ably and intelligently set forth in an interview with Representative Kenna, which appeared in the INTELLIGENCER of last Friday.]

All the appropriation bills have been passed and will be signed without objection. The appropriations are all liberal. The census clerks even receiving \$30,000 for extra pay.

### CONGRESS.

#### The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Passed on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The conferees on the two hundred amendments to the sundry civil bill, respecting which the House disagreed, worked like galley slaves from 9 o'clock this morning until nearly the same hour this evening, when they brought in their report, however, and dropped exhausted into convenient chairs. It was so well prepared, although it cut down the Senate appropriations nearly \$1,000,000, it commanded the votes of a majority of both Houses. The session of to-night in both ends of the Capitol were chiefly for the purpose of disposing of this bill. Therefore, with the exception of some unimportant matters in the House, little was done or said about any other subject.

Senator Morrill called up the Tax bill formally in the Senate this evening, but when the sundry civil bill had been passed, some time after midnight, the Senate adjourned until Monday, without reference to the Tax bill.

The feature of the conference report on the sundry civil bill, the result of unremitting labor on the part of Major Butterworth, Mr. Beck and the rest of the conferees, over which most of the fighting occurred, was that of cutting down the Senate appropriation for the National Board of Health \$80,000 or \$90,000, thus practically encircling very greatly its usefulness. The conferees were of the opinion that this provision in each of the Houses. In the Senate, Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who has this matter at heart, made an impassioned, and under the circumstances, very picturesque speech, over which most of the fighting was midnight, and the Senate, through long fasting and unremitting toil, was wrought up to a condition of nervous sensibility. The brilliant light threw a weird atmosphere around the committee place scene, which was in accord with the eloquent description of the yellow fever plague in the South. His picture of the appearance of Memphis at the time of the plague in 1878 was so thrilling that it held the Senate spellbound. The National Board of Health was beaten. The bill passed as the conferees recommended. The House had taken recess, and from time to time all evening, in order to prevent jobs from slipping through, and was ready to adjourn.

There was but little general debate at either end of the Capitol.

Republicans and Democrats of the Appropriation Committee, though, did what they could to put their respective parties in the most favorable position before the country in the matter of appropriations. Hiscock and Allison presented tabular statements accounting for seventy millions increase in appropriations over the appropriations of last year.

They did so pretty well by piling up the Democratic deficiencies, the River and Harbor bill increases and pension increases.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, a member of the appropriations committee, said that making all reasonable allowances, there will still be \$20,000,000 increase over last year's appropriation, which could only be accounted for as the result of wasteful extravagance. Republicans contended, and insisted that the actual increase in appropriations this year apart from that rendered necessary by obligations coming from former Congresses was little more than a natural increase from one year to another.

Mr. Blackburn took occasion to say that this sundry civil bill was perfectly honest, and that there was not a job in it. He admitted that there had been former sundry civil bills. Blackburn is right.

**Clearing the Decks for Departure.**  
WASHINGTON, August 5.—There were naturally a great many blank faces in the House this morning when the decision of the Republican caucus was communicated to members of the lower branch. Some of the House has expected an adjournment to-day, or at the farthest on Monday. More than a quorum of the House had gone home. This morning others were preparing to follow to-night. The promised delay was very provoking, and they did not take kindly to it. However, they hoped, and as the day went by, they hoped more and more that the Republicans of the Senate would abandon their purpose, or failing that, they would speedily succeed, so they rushed the appropriation bills through as rapidly as possible, and cleared up all the odds and ends just as though they were to adjourn at midnight to-night. The Democrats did all they could to stem the tide of legislation, and by constant effort Holman and Randall did a great deal to prevent the passage of bills which might have canceled jobs. The Capitol was ablaze with light all night until the Sabbath came in with its rising moon. Both Houses were in session until after midnight, when both adjourned until Monday without an agreement as to when the adjournment should be held. Nothing stands in the way of this final adjournment but the tax bill.

**A Brand From the Burning.**  
WASHINGTON, August 5.—One feature of the River and Harbor bill should be excepted from general condemnation. It is a paragraph as follows: "Provided that no survey shall be made of the above harbors or rivers, until the Chief of Engineers shall have directed a preliminary examination of the same by the local engineer in charge of the district, and then only when such local engineer shall have made such examination and shall have reported to the said Chief of Engineers that in his judgment said harbor or river is in need of improvement, and that the work is a public necessity. For making such preliminary examinations a sum not exceeding \$10,000 may be used out of the amount appropriated for surveys."

This is an innovation which will put an end to the transparent fraud of cost of work is a public necessity. For making such preliminary examinations a sum not exceeding \$10,000 may be used out of the amount appropriated for surveys."

At the next session the reports and estimates filed in the speeches of Congressmen as recommendations, when they certainly are not, and form the argument of the Senate used in support of objectionable jobs.

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ALEXANDRIA, August 5.—11:30 p. m.—The object of the operations to-day was a reconnoissance in force. Commencing at 4 o'clock this afternoon a steady advance was made, with the marines upon the railway line, the rifles upon the west bank of the Mahmoudieh canal, and the South Staffordshire regiment and mounted infantry upon the east bank. The enemy were driven in from all their advanced posts and compelled to bring into action all their troops available in front of their principal line, the intrenchments at Kafe-el-Dwar, namely, about four battalions of infantry, a force of cavalry and several guns. The latter were completely silenced by the accurate fire of our forty pounders. The Egyptian infantry held their ground with considerable steadiness. The marines on the railway, who were under immediate command of General Allison, pushed the enemy back upon their second line of entrenchments, toward Kafe-el-Dwar. The marines were supported by the South Staffordshire regiment and rifles. They suffered somewhat but behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness under heavy fire. The object of the British operations, which was to compel the enemy to display what force he had, and what was his position, was completely attained. This was ascertained by nightfall, when the British were slowly and steadily withdrawing.

The reconnoissance of the killed and wounded is yet obtainable. The enemy's loss is unknown. A large number of the wounded fell into the hands of the British. Many dead were seen. A considerable number of the enemy were made prisoners. The British lately had made successful experiments with the forty pounder mentioned, while mounted on an iron-railway truck.

Another correspondent gives the following account of the battle: "At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon an armed train, with Nordenfeldt guns and forty pounders, proceeded to Mahalla Junction, carrying one thousand marines under Col. Tesson, accompanied by the Egyptian troops of the post and telegraph. The train was joined from Ramleh by the sixteenth and thirty-eighth regiments. The enemy soon appeared in great force and sent a shower of rifle shots into our troops, or rather, over their heads, while the British returned the fire with their Nordenfeldt guns, and made free use of rockets. The Nordenfeldt guns from the train made excellent practice in return, and played havoc in the ranks of the enemy. The enemy's loss must have been severe."

Orders have been issued that the reconnoissance be resumed in the morning, but as the Admiral proposes to send an escort under a flag of truce through Arabi Pasha's lines to convey Mr. Gladstone, the reconnoissance will take place.

It is not clear what object is to be gained by such maneuvers, which expose our troops to the risk of heavy loss, and as they do not advance our position, are done merely to show our strength to the Arabi Pasha, who is victorious over the British.

There are no Indian troops, but only marines and sailors from British ships lying in the harbor, and a few Egyptian troops at the British camp. The British are now in the immediate neighborhood of Egypt, and the Arab population took place. From the decks of the steamers crowds of natives were seen hurrying across the desert. The British were crowded even to the roofs of the carriages.

The facility with which occupation was effected affords circumstantial proof that if a couple of thousand men had been landed in Alexandria directly after the bombardment, the British would have been able to occupy the city without any serious fighting.

It is reported that Ismailia that Arabi Pasha has ordered four thousand troops to approach the British.

A dispatch from Port Said states that four thousand Arabs arrived at Tel-el-Kebir.

A dispatch from Port Said reiterates that British troops landed at Ismailia.

The Spanish frigates Garman had arrived at Port Said and was about to enter the canal.

The British were preparing reservoirs at Suze to insure a plentiful supply of water. It is stated that the Khedive has authorized the British to take water from the Nile, and steps he thinks necessary in the Nile, and has conferred upon him the title of Governor of the Isthmus.

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The engagement, which is of a serious nature, still continues. Arabi Pasha sent fourteen men with a white flag to the British camp this morning. The party was received by Major Pringle, but the interview was without result.

BELHAS, August 5.—A greater part of the German press, referring to the occupation of Suze by the British, acknowledge that the British acted wisely in occupying no more than they now are of great importance to her.

VIENNA, August 5.—The news of the occupation of Suze produced a deep impression. England's ascendancy is now practically acknowledged.

The Austro-Hungarian press is now using its influence to bring about an understanding between England and Turkey.

ROME, August 5.—The action of the British in occupying Suze surprised every one here.

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An Engagement with Arabi's Troops. Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

LONDON, August 6.—The official report of Admiral Seymour, concerning the encounter with the enemy's reconnoissance party at Mahalla Junction, Saturday, is as follows: Our force consisted of 200 men of the naval brigade with one forty pounder and two nine pound guns under Captain Fisher, a thousand marines under Col. Tesson, half battalions of the 38th and 40th regiments, and all of the 6th regiment. We had a skirmish with the enemy, which was 2,000 strong, with six guns and six rockets, from half-past five until half-past seven o'clock in the evening. Fatal casualties to naval brigade and marines, and killed and wounded were as follows: Killed, 10; wounded, 10. The left column commenced the advance at 4:45 p. m. The advance pickets of the 4th and 5th regiments moved by both banks of the Mahmoudieh canal and came into action with the enemy, who was strongly posted in a group of palm trees on the eastern side and in strong defensible houses and gardens on the other side. These positions were carried at this time. Lieutenant Yuse of the Sixteenth and

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Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ALEXANDRIA, August 5.—11:30 p. m.—The object of the operations to-day was a reconnoissance in force. Commencing at 4 o'clock this afternoon a steady advance was made, with the marines upon the railway line, the rifles upon the west bank of the Mahmoudieh canal, and the South Staffordshire regiment and mounted infantry upon the east bank. The enemy were driven in from all their advanced posts and compelled to bring into action all their troops available in front of their principal line, the intrenchments at Kafe-el-Dwar, namely, about four battalions of infantry, a force of cavalry and several guns. The latter were completely silenced by the accurate fire of our forty pounders. The Egyptian infantry held their ground with considerable steadiness. The marines on the railway, who were under immediate command of General Allison, pushed the enemy back upon their second line of entrenchments, toward Kafe-el-Dwar. The marines were supported by the South Staffordshire regiment and rifles. They suffered somewhat but behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness under heavy fire. The object of the British operations, which was to compel the enemy to display what force he had, and what was his position, was completely attained. This was ascertained by nightfall, when the British were slowly and steadily withdrawing.

The reconnoissance of the killed and wounded is yet obtainable. The enemy's loss is unknown. A large number of the wounded fell into the hands of the British. Many dead were seen. A considerable number of the enemy were made prisoners. The British lately had made successful experiments with the forty pounder mentioned, while mounted on an iron-railway truck.

Another correspondent gives the following account of the battle: "At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon an armed train, with Nordenfeldt guns and forty pounders, proceeded to Mahalla Junction, carrying one thousand marines under Col. Tesson, accompanied by the Egyptian troops of the post and telegraph. The train was joined from Ramleh by the sixteenth and thirty-eighth regiments. The enemy soon appeared in great force and sent a shower of rifle shots into our troops, or rather, over their heads, while the British returned the fire with their Nordenfeldt guns, and made free use of rockets. The Nordenfeldt guns from the train made excellent practice in return, and played havoc in the ranks of the enemy. The enemy's loss must have been severe."

Orders have been issued that the reconnoissance be resumed in the morning, but as the Admiral proposes to send an escort under a flag of truce through Arabi Pasha's lines to convey Mr. Gladstone, the reconnoissance will take place.

It is not clear what object is to be gained by such maneuvers, which expose our troops to the risk of heavy loss, and as they do not advance our position, are done merely to show our strength to the Arabi Pasha, who is victorious over the British.

There are no Indian troops, but only marines and sailors from British ships lying in the harbor, and a few Egyptian troops at the British camp. The British are now in the immediate neighborhood of Egypt, and the Arab population took place. From the decks of the steamers crowds of natives were seen hurrying across the desert. The British were crowded even to the roofs of the carriages.

The facility with which occupation was effected affords circumstantial proof that if a couple of thousand men had been landed in Alexandria directly after the bombardment, the British would have been able to occupy the city without any serious fighting.

It is reported that Ismailia that Arabi Pasha has ordered four thousand troops to approach the British.

A dispatch from Port Said states that four thousand Arabs arrived at Tel-el-Kebir.

A dispatch from Port Said reiterates that British troops landed at Ismailia.